

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1827
DAILY ESTABLISHED 1850

LIGHT VOTE CAST

LITTLE INTEREST TAKEN IN THE OHIO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In Cincinnati Republicans Elected a Probate Judge by a Plurality of Over 16,000.

DEMOCRATS TOOK CLEVELAND

ELECTED SCHOOL DIRECTOR AND TREASURER BY 3,000 PLURALITY.

Republicans Successful at Toledo, Columbus, Youngstown, Springfield, but Not at Dayton.

LOCAL ISSUES UPPERMOST

BUT MORE REPUBLICANS WERE ELECTED THAN DEMOCRATS.

Results in Michigan and Other States—Mayor Elected by Organized Labor at Hartford, Conn.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Reports from the elections of municipalities and townships in Ohio to-day show that cool and unfavorable weather generally prevailed, and that there was a light vote cast, with very little interest except in a few cities. Some localities in southern Ohio report the smallest vote cast within the last decade. In Cincinnati W. H. Jackson, Democrat, who has served on the Superior Bench for the past five years, was defeated for re-election by Probate Judge Howard Ferris by over 16,000 on a total vote of less than 42,000, which is only about one-half of the total vote registered last November. The same condition is reported in most of the suburbs, where many more Democrats are reported to have refrained from voting than Republicans. While the vote cast in Cincinnati is one of the smallest on record in recent years, the Republican plurality is the largest. There were only three tickets in the field, and the vote for the Socialist candidate for judge was unusually small. Ferris received 23,391, Jackson 11,561, and the Socialist ticket less than 2,000.

At Springfield the election passed off quietly and resulted in a victory for the Republican ticket, L. M. Harris being elected over the present Democratic incumbent, W. F. Bauer, to the Board of Water Works trustees, and Clarence E. Plant (Rep.) over Edward L. Schaefer (Dem.), candidate for clerk of the police court, by majorities of 226 and 225, respectively. The complexion of the Council and School Board will not be changed, each party retaining six members. There was less than 50 per cent. of the vote cast. This insures the re-election of Robert Lantz (Rep.) as city clerk. The Fourth ward, originally Republican, has a gain in returned Republican ward officers, and the Sixth ward, which has been in the Republican column for two years, has swung back to the Democrats by the defeat of Poole, the present Republican councilman. The vote in the city of Dayton was carried, but while the city favored a new county building, the county precincts were against it.

Democrats again won the majority at Dayton, C. A. Snyder receiving a majority of 1,385 over John R. Flotman. Down to the Council and school board the sweep was clean. But in the city of Dayton the Democrats made a gain in the school board, making that body a tie. In the school board they gained one, making it thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats. The vote was light and the issues purely local.

A light vote was polled at Youngstown, Mayor Frank L. Brown, Republican, was re-elected over Bales M. Campbell, Democrat, by a substantial majority. S. S. Conway was elected city solicitor and Jerry Woolley, Republican, defeated Patrick Wyatt, Democrat, for the position of city clerk. The Republicans will have a working majority in the Council and board of education. They also elected a majority on the city bond issue. A proposition to issue city bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for the erection of a City Hall and the purchase of a new fire engine, was carried by a majority of 1,000 to 500. At Findlay, Metcalf, Democrat, was elected mayor over George, Republican, by 50 majority. Republicans elected school directors. At Watkins, John F. McMillan, was elected by a majority of seven. At Findlay, the Republicans elected all their members of Council and School Board. At Bucyrus the Democrats elected all city officers and councilmen. At Ashland John F. McMillan was elected mayor over the Union Labor ticket by 148 majority. The total vote was heavy. The Union Labor party elected a majority of city officers.

In some localities primaries were held for congressional and county conventions and for nominations by popular vote. At Hamilton the Democrats elected a majority of city officers by 390, with majorities in Council and School Board. At Sandusky the Democrats elected a majority of city officers and eight of the eleven councilmen.

At Mansfield the Democratic ticket was elected by over 200.

At Xenia the "wets" won and Republican city officers were elected.

At Wooster the Democratic city ticket was elected with seven of the ten councilmen.

At Steubenville a Republican landslide was reported.

At Piqua the Council is a tie and the city ticket divided.

The Democrats carried Middletown, Tiffin, Kenton, Chillicothe, Palestine, Shelby, Kent, Wapakoneta and Columbus Grove, and the Republicans carried Zanesville, Hillsboro, Williamsport, Stearns, Jackson, Lebanon, Greenfield, Portsmouth and Ironton.

At London the city ticket and members of Council and Board of Education were about equally divided.

At Newark the Republicans elected a mayor, the Democrats elected the rest of the ticket and six of the eight councilmen. Bonds were authorized for water works and hospitals.

At Marietta what was known as the Reform ticket defeated the present mayor, who was supported by the liquor element.

At Washington Courthouse the Republican ticket was elected by a majority of 1,000 to 500.

At Celina the Republicans elected a mayor, with the rest of the city ticket divided.

At Van Wert the Democrats elected their city ticket and all councilmen except one.

At Bellefontaine the Democrats elected a mayor and the Republicans the rest of the ticket.

At Millersburg the Republicans elected their entire ticket for the first time in the history of the city.

At Urbana the Democrats elected a mayor and the rest of the ticket was divided.

At West Union the Democrats elected a mayor and the rest of the ticket was Republican.

At Troy the Republicans elected their ticket with the exception of city solicitor.

The estimate on returns indicate a considerable average of Republican gains.

Democrats Retain Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—The following Democrats were elected in this city to-day: Starr Cadwallader, school director, defeating H. G. Sargent, by 2,000 plurality; H. D. Coffman, city treasurer, defeating W. F. Hoppensack, Republican by a like plurality; three members of the school council; J. H. Kelly, justice of the peace; six out of eleven new councilmen.

The village of Glenview, on the eastern outskirts of the city, with a population of 6,000 voted to be annexed to the city.

Mr. Cadwallader succeeds to Thomas H. Bell, Republican. Mr. Sargent, up to two years ago, when he was defeated by Thomas H. Bell, had filled four successive terms as school director. Mr. Coffman was temporarily appointed to the office of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 3.)

FIVE DEAD AND TWO DYING

FURTHER DETAILS OF A NEGRO'S BLOODY WORK AT TUSCUMBIA.

How the Black Desperado Was Finally Snuffed Out, Killed and His Body Burned.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., April 7.—Five men are dead, two mortally wounded and two seriously hurt as a result of the work of the negro, Will Reynolds, with a rifle yesterday while resisting arrest. Reynolds was burned to death in his own house after being fatally shot.

The dead are: Sheriff Charles Gassaway; Bob Wallace, who was killed and fell into the fire; Hugh Jones; P. A. Prout, shot through stomach; Jesse Davis, shot in head. The wounded: William Gassaway, shot through abdomen, will probably die; James Payne, shot through chest, cannot live; Robert Patterson, shot in leg; James Finney, wounded in shoulder.

Sheriff Gassaway and his deputy worked for three days to apprehend the negro. During this time the negro fortified himself in a cabin near the public square and declared he would die before he would submit to arrest. The sheriff went to Reynolds's cabin at noon yesterday and called upon the negro to surrender. He refused, shooting the sheriff with a Winchester. Reinforcements were quickly secured, but the negro stood them off, shooting down six men and wounding nine.

Meanwhile a deputy had informed Governor Jelks of the situation and the chief executive ordered the Wheeler Rifles to come over from Florence, and they arrived about 9 o'clock. There was no way to advance upon the house without getting within range of the negro's deadly rifle, and an effort was made to fire the cabin by pouring kerosene on it and setting it on fire. Cotton soaked in kerosene was used to start the blaze. Finally a house two doors away was ignited and in a short time Reynolds's fortification was ablaze. Reynolds, forced to crawl into the basement by pouring kerosene on it and setting it on fire, was killed as he tried to escape through a hole in the foundation. As the flames gained volume and forced him out through the flames and faced his pursuers. Before any could bring him down he had fired two shots, both of which took effect. An instant later Reynolds had fallen, a bullet from one of the militiamen piercing his head. The body was riddled with bullets and thrown into the burning building.

A dispatch from Florence says: "Simon Simpson, a negro, was killed as the result of yesterday's tragedy at Tusculumbia. Simpson went into a butcher shop and began cursing all men who had participated in the killing, when he was ordered out by a white man named Walker. The negro refused to go and advanced toward Walker, whom he struck over the head with a heavy board, whereupon Walker hamstrung the negro, each leg and cut off the thumb of his right hand with a butcher knife. The negro bled to death. Walker gave himself up to the authorities."

Negroes Not Run Out of Lawton.

LAWTON, O., April 7.—The story of negroes being run out of Lawton is a canard. Several small typewritten slips ordering the negroes to leave Lawton were posted about town, but no one took the threat seriously. There is no excitement here, and no one seems to know who posted the slips.

A. T. PATRICK SENTENCED

MAY 5 FIXED AS DAY OF EXECUTION IN SING SING.

Appeal Taken, Which Will Act as a Stay of Execution for Six Months at Least.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted on March 26 of the murder of William Marsh Rice, was sentenced to-day by Recorder Ford to be put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison on May 5. Rice died in this city on Sept. 23, 1900. An appeal to be made to the Court of Appeals. Patrick's counsel was acting as a stay of execution pending a decision by the higher court. The recorder, in pronouncing sentence, made no comment on the jury's verdict.

To the customary question as to whether the defendant had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced, Mr. Patrick's counsel, who said he desired to make a motion for a new trial, because the verdict was contrary to law, because it was clearly against the evidence; because it was against the weight of evidence; because the court erred in denying the defendant's motion to advise the jury to acquit; because the court admitted legal and improper evidence against the defendant's objection; because the court excluded legal evidence offered by the defendant; because the court misdirected the jury in matters of law; because the court refused to direct the prosecution to elect upon which count of the indictment it would submit the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and because it did not appear from the record of the verdict what crime the defendant had been found guilty. The recorder denied the motion for a new trial. Mr. House took an exception and moved for an arrest of judgment. This was denied, and sentence was pronounced by the recorder.

POLITICAL CRANKS MEET AT LOUISVILLE AND FORM A NEW PARTY. IT COMPRISES MATERIAL OF PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS, AND IS CALLED BY THE ALLURING NAME OF

THE ALLIED PEOPLE'S PARTY.



INDIANA'S WAR CLAIM

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED TO CONTROLLER TRACEWELL.

Attorney General Taylor Prepared to Make a Strong Argument for Payment of Interest.

LUCKY BIDDER TO BE NAMED

CONTRACT FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS BUILDING TO BE LET TO-DAY.

Almost Certain to Be Constructed of Indiana Limestone—Bills Prepared by Senator Fairbanks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The auditor for the War Department expects to complete to-morrow his report on Indiana's war claim, which he will turn over to Controller of the Treasury Tracewell, and that official and his deputy will give an immediate hearing to Attorney General W. L. Taylor. It will require about a day for Mr. Taylor to make his arguments. The attorney general will make his strong argument for the claim for the interest money, as he is of opinion that the controller will not hesitate to allow the discount claim of \$189,850.90. The law recently enacted provides only for the reopening of Indiana's claim as it was presented by Governor Baker thirty-four years ago. As is known, that claim was rejected in every detail and the legislation permitting the reopening of the claim was made possible by the United States Supreme Court decision in the New York case. The attorney general has been therefore been compelled to produce hundreds of pages of evidence to prove the claims of interest and discount, the interest claim, of course, having accumulated since the Baker claim and therefore not included in it and the settlement of which is not really authorized by the recent act. The discount of \$189,850.90 has always been represented to be about \$300,000. The difference results from the fact that some of the bonds were redeemed below par. To prevent any excuse on the part of the treasury officials for not allowing the claim, Mr. Taylor has filed an entirely new claim, and the evidence and testimony to cover the interest claim, which is placed at \$483,317.72. His evidence shows the cost of the war to the State of Indiana from 1861 to 1865. It shows that the State paid for the war, from month to month, from 1861 to 1865. He has all the vouchers showing for what purpose this money was expended. He has the books and records of the State, and he has the vouchers showing for what purpose this money was expended. He has the books and records of the State, and he has the vouchers showing for what purpose this money was expended.

It was intimated to-day that the contract for the Indianapolis public building would be awarded to-morrow. There seems to be no longer any doubt that it will be constructed of Indiana limestone.

Senator Fairbanks seems to be much in demand as an orator for commencement exercises. He has accepted invitations at Bowling Green, Ky., and Bloomington, Ill., and has been invited to Beloit College and one other university.

The controller of the currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Rockport, Ind., to begin business. Capital, \$35,000. E. M. Payne is president and William L. Rudd cashier.

Senator Fairbanks has prepared and will introduce bills to correct the military record of Isaac Thompson, of Chubbuck; Jacob Rinehart, of Patrickburg; and Joseph H. Johnson, of Covington. He will introduce bills to pension Miss Julia A. F. Russell, of Indianapolis; W. F. Burger, of Bloomington; Roy J. Dashiell, of Moore's Hill; and Mary H. Mattingly, of Plymouth.

Capt. E. F. Branch, of Martinsville, is visiting in Washington, en route from New York, where he was visiting his brother,

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GAS METER ORDINANCE

THE QUESTION IS NOW BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mayor Bookwalter Sends a Communication to City Fathers, Along with Other Documents.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EN ROUTE TO THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

He is Given a Cordial Reception in Virginia and Speaks to Students at Charlottesville.

ROUTE SELECTED BY THE BOARD OF WORKS INDORSED.

One of the Most Important Sessions of the Council This Year—Record of Smaller Affairs.

Last night's Council meeting will probably go down in municipal history as one of the busiest and most important of the year. Ordinances great and small were passed and others of great public interest were brought to the attention of the body for the first time. From voting on the question of admitting a big railroad to laughing down a motion to compel the president of Council to cease smoking during the proceedings the members of the body were not permitted to doze from roll call to adjournment.

Among the more important of the acts of the session were the grant of a franchise to the Indianapolis Southern Railroad Company; the introduction of the much-talked-of meter ordinance providing that natural gas shall be burned by meter only at a rate of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet; the appropriation of an additional \$2,500 for the use of the Board of Public Health; the introduction of a measure providing that at the call of any consumer the city engineer shall inspect illuminating gas meters to see if they are recording accurately and to examine the quality of illuminating gas to see if it is according to a specified standard; the passing of a measure combining a dozen and more crooked cross streets into one improved avenue for the benefit of Brightwood particularly, and the whole city in general; appropriating \$15,000 to pay old court judgments against the city; and the introduction of several switch ordinances for the benefit of manufacturing industries.

THE METER ORDINANCE.

The meter ordinance was the center of interest, not only for the members of Council, but for the score or more visitors who waited, curious to see what councilman would introduce it. The measure was brought to the attention of Council by Jacob H. Holliday, councilman-at-large. In introducing it he made a short speech explaining his attitude on the question of rate. With the ordinance there were referred to the committee on contracts and franchises the communications from the Indianapolis Gas Company and the Consumers Gas Trust Company, which have been published; a letter to Council from Mayor Bookwalter, setting out in a general way the mayor's present stand on the meter question, and copies of resolutions passed by labor organizations condemning compulsory meters at the 25 cent rate.

After referring in a "whereas" to the ordinance of June 27, 1887, by which the gas companies were authorized to use the streets and alleys of the city and were enfranchised, Section 1 sets out that customers of the gas companies shall pay by meter, but for the score or more visitors who waited, curious to see what councilman would introduce it. The measure was brought to the attention of Council by Jacob H. Holliday, councilman-at-large. In introducing it he made a short speech explaining his attitude on the question of rate. With the ordinance there were referred to the committee on contracts and franchises the communications from the Indianapolis Gas Company and the Consumers Gas Trust Company, which have been published; a letter to Council from Mayor Bookwalter, setting out in a general way the mayor's present stand on the meter question, and copies of resolutions passed by labor organizations condemning compulsory meters at the 25 cent rate.

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